



Urban District of Kenilworth

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1966

BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

A. TOMES LTD., PRINTERS, 46, BEDFORD STREET

1967

38 HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA,
April 18th, 1967.

To the Kenilworth Urban District Council

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the 1966 annual report upon the health of your district. There was again a rapid population growth with high birth and low death rates. The age structure of your local population has a preponderance of young married people and young children so that crude death rates have to be multiplied by 1.38 to give a true correction. Most of the diseases recorded are childhood infections of which measles is the most important. However there were many reports of sickness and diarrhoea, especially among newcomers to the district. These episodes are often wrongly attributed by the sufferers to the public water supply or the purity of food. Probably they are obscure virus infections passed from person to person by the nasopharyngeal route.

I am indebted for many of the facts in this report to Mr. C. H. Wright, your new Chief Public Health Inspector, to whom a hearty welcome is extended. He reports an increase of 800 visits paid, particularly in respect of refuse collection, rodent infestation, slaughterhouses and housing. There was a drop in visits connected with the Offices and Shops Act and food hygiene. 36 Improvement Grants were made as opposed to 26 last year but this progress passes by several hundred substandard houses in need of modern amenities. Promising experiments have been made in regard to paper sacks as containers for domestic refuse but the national financial crisis dimmed any prospects of an early conversion from metal bins to disposable bags. Costliest of all your current sanitary problems will be the engineering works, now urgently needed owing to the town's growth, to relieve sewer surcharging with storm water in various parts of the town.

Consultants have been instructed to make a survey and present a report with estimates of cost for the attention of the Council, which has received numerous complaints in recent years.

The high birth rate has also disclosed an urgent need for yet another new school to be built in the town as soon as a suitable site can be got.

May I thank sincerely the Chairman of the Health Committee and many members and officers of the Council for their kindly interest and courtesy? Special thanks are due to the Surveyor, Mr. Prince and Mr. C. H. Wright for their help in the prompt preparation of the report.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kenilworth Urban District

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1966.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,967	acres
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,150	
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,976	
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£714,173	
Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,950	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.4	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3	
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	}		From Sepsis	...	...	...	—
			From other causes	...	...	...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—								
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The population increased by 910 persons, Natural increase (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) was 217 so that again immigration accounted for much of the increase. The death rate is again a low one.

Statistics for England and Wales are shown at the foot of Table II

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (part-time), Dr. F. D. M. Livingstone.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part time), Dr. M. V. Richards.

Surveyor, E. Prince, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector, C. H. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.
M.R.S.H. Commenced 25/4/66.

Additional Public Health Inspector, G. L. Horne, M.A.P.H.I.
M.R.S.H.

Clerks: Miss L. Richards, *S. Buckley, *Miss B. Gibbons Ward. *(Member of L.H.A. Clerical Staff with part of time allocated to services of Joint Sanitary Committee, M.O.H.'s Office).

2. Public Health Laboratories at Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry (Medical Director Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead) examined samples submitted by the department and thanks are due to him for advice in regard to many investigations.

3. L.H.A. Services.—The County Council holds a child welfare centre at the clinic in Station Road (2.0—4.0 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays) where national welfare foods are on sale. Nursing, midwifery and home help services are supervised by the Area Health Offices in Leamington Spa. The local health authority operates a chiropody service.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

2. Sewage Disposal Works.—Three additional sedimentation tanks and associated works were completed during the summer of 1966. Works also commenced for the construction of a control chamber on the discharge pipe to Finham Brook together with the installation of an electric pump in order to relieve flooding.

During the year the Council instructed the Consulting Engineers to review existing sewage disposal facilities and report upon the modifications and extensions required to provide for the population increase of Kenilworth.

Due to weather conditions in the early part of the year normal removal of sludge was not possible but the pumping of liquid sludge into road-tankers improved the overall situation at the Works.

The constructing of hard standings for the emergency storage of sludge was commenced in September.

During the year exceptional floods of the Finham Brook caused part of the Sewage Works to be inundated and some electrical plant was affected.

It is of interest to note that the rainfall recorded at the Council's official station was almost twice the average taken over the previous five years.

3. *Sewerage*.—The work of sewer survey in Kenilworth proceeded during the year. Recommendations are to be made by the Consulting Engineers for measures to eliminate surcharging in sewers and reduce the amount of surface water being directed through the Sewage Disposal Works. A defective sewer in Clinton Lane area was repaired and one major source of infiltration into the sewer of surface water was eliminated.

Exceptionally heavy rain at the end of August resulted in further flooding of Finham Brook and many combined sewers were surcharged causing flooding to some private properties.

Desilting of the main sewer between the Sewage Disposal Works and Abbey Fields resulted in the recovery of several tons of detritus. Tree roots were also removed from the main sewer in Dalehouse Lane, Glasshouse Lane and Chestnut Avenue.

4. *Rivers and Streams*.—The maintenance of culverts and Finham Brook was carried out within the district.

5. *Open Air Bathing Pool*.—The Pool was open to the public on 28th May, 1966, and closed on 23rd September, 1966. Attendance figures were as follows:—

				<i>For comparison</i>	
				<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
Adults	1966				
	4,711			3,603	10,869
Children	17,412			15,753	20,569
Spectators	4,488			5,167	7,881
Sundays	1,934			2,387	4,580

RAINFALL

				<i>For comparison</i>		
				1966	1965	1964
January	..	..	..	1.340	2.205	0.60
February	..	..	..	4.25	.592	0.46
March	..	..	..	1.675	2.585	3.64
April	..	..	..	3.28	2.045	1.59
May	..	..	..	2.695	1.595	1.86
June	..	..	..	3.21	2.362	3.59
July	..	..	..	2.18	3.04	1.27
August	..	..	..	5.415	1.7	1.61
September	..	..	..	1.58	3.8	0.655
October	..	..	..	4.34	.675	0.965
November	..	..	..	1.59	2.895	0.99
December	..	..	..	3.56	5.545	2.45
<i>Totals:</i>				35.115	20.039	19.680

HOUSING

Improvement of Houses.—Thirty-six improvement grant applications were approved during 1966, comprising 24 standard grants and 12 discretionary grants. There were 10 more than last year and 13 more than 1964. Although the number of grant applications has increased, which is an encouraging sign, there are still well over 300 houses in the town capable of being improved. Of the 36 improvement grant applications, 4 were in respect of dwellinghouses included in the Kenilworth St. John's Improvement Area.

The standard grants approved were for the provision of:—

Bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, W.C. and foodstore	...	...	...	...	7
Bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply and W.C.	...	...	...	...	6
Bath, wash-hand basin and hot water supply					1
Wash-hand basin, hot water supply and food- store	...	...	...	...	1
Wash-hand basin and hot water supply				...	3
Hot water supply and foodstore			...	...	1
Hot water supply and W.C.	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.	...	...	...	...	1

Improvement Areas.—During the year progress was made regarding the improvement of 14 tenanted houses in the Kenilworth St. John's Improvement Area. 4 houses have been improved to the full standard and you accepted an undertaking from the owner of 7 houses to carry out the necessary improvement works within a period of nine months. The tenants of the 3 remaining houses refused to give their consent, and accordingly suspended Improvement Notices were served upon the owners of the properties concerned.

Towards the latter part of the year detailed inspections of houses in your second proposed Improvement Area, in Arthur Street were being carried out. This is an area comprising 110 houses of which 52 are capable of being improved 41 houses are tenanted and 11 owner-occupied.

Clearance of Unfit Properties.—Further progress was made with clearance of unfit properties.

On the 22nd February, 1966, an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a public enquiry into the Kenilworth (Albion Street East) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965. The Inspector found that the 17 houses in the Clearance Area were unfit and that most satisfactory way of dealing with conditions in the area was by demolition. The Order was subsequently confirmed without modification, and well maintained payments in respect of two houses were authorised.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Six houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. Four were dealt with by way of Closing Orders. In the case of the remaining two, discussions are still proceeding between the Council and the Owners.

<i>Housing:—</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>For comparison</i>	
		<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
Number of houses built by:—			
(a) Local Authority ..	24 flats	17	14
(b) Private Enterprise ..	161	329	350
Total number of Pre-fab houses owned by Council ..	50	50	50
Total number of completed houses owned by the Council	870	846	829
Houses converted into flats ..	3	6	7

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Food Premises.—Inspections of food premises proceeded throughout the year in accordance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Where contraventions of the regulations were found, owners were quick to co-operate and in no case was statutory action necessary. The standard of hygiene in food premises in the town is generally satisfactory.

Ice Cream.—Sixty-one premises are now registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Meat Inspection.—

Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses...	...	2
Number of visits made	... ..	672

Every animal slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses was inspected. The total number of animals was 18,030 as compared with 16,137 in 1965, 16,468 in 1964 and 14,833 in 1963. There was a marked increase in the number of food animals slaughtered and inspections occupied more of your Public Health Inspector's time. Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who have carried out routine inspections of the slaughterhouses have always found them to be generally satisfactory and any minor points raised are speedily attended to by the slaughterhouse owners.

Tribute should be paid to the slaughterhouse owners and to the butchers for the high quality of the meat.

The total weight of meat condemned was 8,005 lbs.

Seven bovine carcasses were found to contain viable cysts of *cysticercus bovis* and these were submitted to treatment by refrigeration. Thirty whole carcasses—two bullocks, five cows, seven calves, ten sheep and six pigs, were condemned during the year. Most of the 30 whole carcasses condemned were "casualty" animals and, because Kenilworth is a country town in a farming area, the owners of the slaughterhouses in the town are obliged to accept "casualty" food animals sent in for slaughter. The amount of meat condemned in no way reflects on the high quality of the meat produced.

The normal charge for inspection services was levied and this yielded a total of £701 1s. 0d. during the year as compared with £514 12s. 3d. for 1965.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.—There were 2 new applications for licences to slaughter or stun animals and 12 renewals.

Unsound Food.—Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

263 lbs. Tinned Fruit
101 lbs. Tinned Vegetables
81 lbs. Tinned Meat
36 lbs. Tinned Fish
6 lbs. Tinned Soup
61 lbs. of Cheese
33 lbs. of Pork Pie
18 lbs. of Ox Tongue
5 lbs. of Sausages
78 lbs. of Top Bit and Rump Beef
10 lbs. of Cooked Ham
32 lbs. of Sugar
112 lbs. of Softner Salt
2 lbs. of Potato Crisps
2 lbs. of Butter
15 lbs. of Cereals
17 lbs. of Marmalade
8 Ctns. of Cream
9 tins of Evaporated Milk
427 Pkts. of Frozen Fish
439 Pkts. of Frozen Vegetables
186 Pkts. of Frozen Meat
24 Pkts. of Frozen Pastry
17 Pkts. of Frozen Sponge Cakes
34 Pkts. of Frozen Mousse
32 Pkts. of Frozen Chickens
20 lbs. of Frozen Kidneys
155 lbs. of Frozen Chickens
8 lbs. of Frozen Duckling
1 lb. of Frozen Chicken Liver
These were disposed of at the Tip.

MEAT INSPECTION.

YEAR 1966

The following table gives details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection:—

Appendix

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1695	102	98	10665	5470	None
Number inspected ...	1695	102	98	10665	5470	None
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> ... Whole carcases condemned	2	5	7	10	6	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	177	7	11	138	196	None
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	10.56%	11.76%	18.36%	1.38%	3.69%	None
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcases condemned	None	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	64	None
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	None	None	None	None	1.17%	None
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None	None

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected—18,030.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 31

The County Medical Officer kindly sends information annually about results of tests made by biological methods upon milk samples collected by his sampling officers. No milk was however collected this year for testing within your district.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Disease since 1959

		Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia
1959	...	3	1	229	—	—	—	—	—
1960	...	—	1	68	1	—	1	—	—
1961	...	2	1	212	2	—	2	—	—
1962	...	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
1963	...	2	—	368	5	—	1	—	—
1964	...	1	2	109	1	1	—	—	—
1965	...	1	11	59	2	—	—	—	—
1966	...	1	—	507	—	—	—	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1966.

Measles notifications were at the record high level of 507; it was an epidemic year and the child population at risk has grown greatly in the past few years. It is remarkable that this one disease should have accounted for all but four of the 511 notifications received. It is difficult to credit that this reflects the true position that, for example, whooping cough should have affected only one child in a town of this size during a whole year. Nevertheless the figures are most satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966

As will be seen from the following table there were only two notifications of Tuberculosis during 1966 of which only one was of pulmonary disease. In addition three known patients transferred to your register upon taking up residence within the district. Once again no deaths occurred in 1966 and only ten deaths were from this cause in the last 14 years.

Age Periods	New cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.C.G. (Scholar's Scheme)

Under this scheme tests were made in county schools at age 13 of skin sensitivity to tuberculin. Negative reactors are given an intradermal injection of B.C.G. vaccine. The figures of work done in Kenilworth schools are given below.

<i>No. skin tested</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total given B.C.G. Vaccine</i>
156	14	142	136

Seven of the children giving positive reactions were investigated by X-ray film of the chest and one was found to require medical supervision.

Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the cases notified, and deaths for the past 20 years :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cases ...	4	1	14	3	3	13	15
Deaths ...	6	2	3	—	3	3	1
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cases ...	15	13	15	5	6	12	7
Deaths ...	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Cases ...	5	7	4	4	—	2	
Deaths ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

One report was received in 1966 regarding an old woman not receiving proper care and attention.

Section 47 of the 1948 Act provides for action by a Council in relation to persons who—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Case 1. Mrs. B—(91). This widow lived alone handicapped by deafness and frailty being liable to falls. She was not feeding herself properly or keeping the house clean. In March 1966 her doctor and a Consultant Geriatrician advised her to go into a Welfare Home which she refused to do. Then approaches were made to her four sons but no solution could be offered by the family. A crisis developed in August when she forgot to light the gas and was found insensible. A removal was arranged under the 1951 Act to Oversley House, Alcester, on 18th July but she did not settle well and died a month later.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

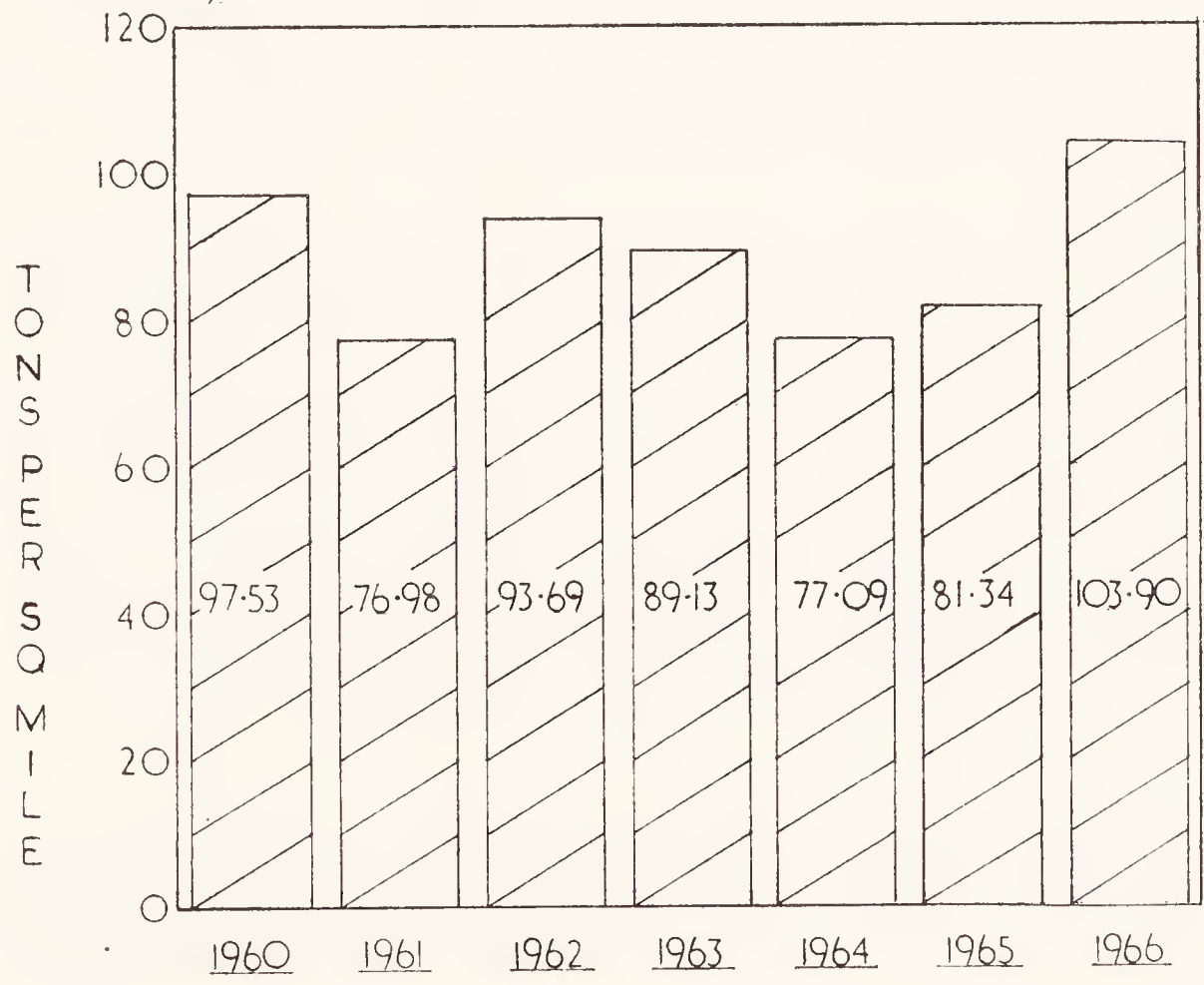
Atmospheric Pollution.—The smoke/sulphur dioxide volumetric apparatus was maintained throughout the year and daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were calculated. The information derived, together with weather remarks, i.e. wind strengths and directions, were submitted to the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and to the Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, for inclusion in their National Survey.

Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

	<i>Deposit gauge Tons per sq. mile</i>	<i>So₃ m/gms. per day</i>	<i>Smoke m/gms. per cubic metre</i>	<i>Sulphur m/gms. per cubic metre</i>
January ...	5.07	1.80	126.0	114.0
February ...	6.68	0.90	60.0	77.0
March ...	7.52	0.60	64.0	81.0
April ...	6.01	0.80	52.0	56.0
May ...	7.38	0.30	29.0	46.0
June ...	8.39	0.30	22.0	53.0
July ...	9.29	0.35	25.0	44.0
August ...	11.31	0.20	29.0	38.0
September	10.98	0.30	51.0	47.0
October ...	5.81	0.60	74.0	44.0
November...	9.40	0.70	101.0	59.0
December	*16.04	0.50	76.0	53.0

*Contaminated with soil.

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past six years are shown on the diagram.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of

The Kenilworth Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report as your Chief Public Health Inspector. It is for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

Throughout the year the refuse collection service was good and from October onwards was excellent; a weekly collection being given to all parts of the town. The period following a public holiday did cause some slight delays, but the time was quickly made up. I must pay tribute to the men who worked really hard and well throughout the year in spite of having to cope with an increase of 755 dustbins each week.

Recruitment of labour improved from September onwards and this no doubt was due to the effects of the "freeze"—redundancy, short time working, etc., in the area.

Your decision to retain the Compressmore refuse collection vehicle, when the new Crushload is delivered was particularly heartening and this "spare" vehicle will be extremely useful at times of breakdown to the other regular vehicles.

A pilot scheme using disposable paper sacks instead of dustbins was introduced at the close of the year at 102 houses in the town for a trial period of six months. I was particularly pleased that you decided to try out the idea in Kenilworth. Such a system is clean and hygienic and undoubtedly improves working conditions for the men, and from a public health viewpoint is all that is desired. If such a system is to be faulted it can only be on "cost" grounds. Maybe if Manufacturers throughout the country could find a way of reducing costs, both, of holders and paper sacks, I am sure that many more local authorities would be prepared to give it a try.

Refuse disposal continued normally, but quite a lot of time had to be spent at the tip during the summer to prevent nuisance from flies. Now that arrangements are completed with Cherry Orchard Brick Company for tipping in their quarry,

every effort must be made to construct the entrance road as soon as possible so that tipping can start before next winter. Cherry Orchard should provide Kenilworth with tipping facilities for the next ten years. A way of doubling the life of the Cherry Orchard tip to twenty years would be to pulverise all refuse prior to tipping.

Pulverised refuse can be deposited and levelled without the need for covering material. It is free from noxious smells; rodents and insects will not breed in it and many Authorities with tipping space problems are turning to the idea. Whilst ten years seems a long time, after this period Kenilworth will not have another site available on which to tip domestic refuse. The idea is worth exploring.

The amount of Meat Inspection continues to increase and 18,030 food animals were slaughtered and inspected at two private slaughterhouses in the town. The standard of hygiene in these slaughterhouses is excellent and tribute should be paid to the Slaughterhouse owners and butchers for the high quality of meat produced. The standard of hygiene in food premises is generally satisfactory, but it is essential that regular routine inspections be carried out to maintain a high standard.

General Inspections in accordance with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act proceeded throughout the year, but progress was not as quick as I would have liked. Pressure of other duties and insufficient staff to cope with the ever increasing amount of work was mainly responsible for this. 81% of the premises have now received a "general" inspection. It is hoped to complete the remaining inspections during 1967 and increase the number of re-inspections.

There was an increase in the number of improvement grant applications. Good progress was made in the St. John's Improvement Area and owners co-operated well with the Department. Towards the end of the year inspections of houses in Arthur Street Improvement Area were being carried out. Every effort must be made to continue the work of house improvement and to provide occupiers of the older stock of houses in the town with the amenities which are so necessary in this modern day and age.

Complaints of a variety of nuisances were investigated during the year and these included excessive noise, garden bonfires, housing repairs, smells, fumes, smoking chimneys, flooded cellars and blocked drains and sewers.

These problems were satisfactorily dealt with and a solution found in most cases.

The Pest destruction service was well used by householders and business people and complaints were speedily attended to. Advice was given to some householders regarding proofing of their dwellings against the entry of rodents and insects.

The year was an extremely busy one for the Department and your officers were frequently called upon to advise and help local residents with their varying problems concerning public health matters.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks and sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Council for their kindness and support in all I have tried to do. I wish to record my appreciation of the help and encouragement of Dr. Livingstone and for the interest he has taken in all the activities of this department. I am indebted to the Chief Officers for their helpful co-operation and to Mr. Horne for his loyal and conscientious approach to duty.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. WRIGHT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Surveyor has kindly provided the following summary of works of construction or alteration.

New Buildings, 1966

- 9 Change of Use
- 45 Alterations and Additions.
(Windows, Verandah, Pergolas, Porches)
- 202 Garages
- 141 Houses, Bungalows, Flats
 - 2 Club Room
 - 1 Laundry
 - 4 Covered Way
 - 2 Home Annexe
- 17 Conversions into Bathrooms
- 18 Conservatories
- 13 Car Ports
 - 1 Car Show Room
- 30 Extensions to Properties
 - 6 New Shop Fornt
 - 3 Tool Shed
- 27 Shops
 - 6 Offices
- 11 Tress (Lopping and Removal)
 - 1 Cafe (New Sink and Washing Facilities)
 - 2 Public Conveniences
 - 3 Nursery School and Playground
 - 2 Store/Warehouse
 - 1 Car Park
 - 1 Scout Hut
 - 1 Bedroom over Garage
 - 4 Conversions to Bedrooms
 - 1 Canteen
 - 1 New Vicarage
 - 1 Factory

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the officer responsible to the Council for the operation of these Services.

The service has operated with a high standard of efficiency throughout the year, and during the last three months a weekly collection was being carried out over the whole town. At certain times difficulties arose with vehicle breakdowns and shortage of labour and the service did fall behind somewhat. The decision to purchase a new 50 cubic yards Bedford Eagle Continuous loading refuse collection vehicle and retain the Compressmore as a standby vehicle will undoubtedly improve the service, especially when breakdowns occur and particularly following a holiday period. When the new vehicle has been delivered, it may be possible to give a seven day collection to all premises, without adding to the existing labour force. This is particularly heartening when one considers that the number of dustbins continues to increase. There were 9107 dustbins emptied each week at the end of 1966, compared with 8352 in 1956 and 7793 in 1964.

The bonus scheme worked well during the year and appears to be set at the right balance, both from the Council's and the workmen's points of view. It has ensured a fair day's pay for a fair days work and has gone a long way in helping to retain the existing settled labour force.

Requests for the popular "special" collection of refuse continue to increase and the service was well used by the public. 680 requests were fulfilled compared to 665 during the previous year.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to operate a small pilot scheme in an area of the town, using disposable paper sacks instead of dustbins, for a trial period of six months. As the year closed, 102 houses in Oaks Road, Beauchamp Road, Rounds Hill and Rouncil Lane were supplied with a free standing, fully guarded sack holder and paper sacks and the scheme got under way. The first paper sacks were collected in the last week of the year.

Refuse disposal proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year and the new Bristol-Taurus front loader tractor replaced the old David Brown bulldozer in June. The versatility of the new tractor with its front loading shovel has done much to assist the tipman in coping with the large numbers of loads sent to the tip. Indiscriminate tipping of

refuse and other materials at different parts of the tip tended to create difficulties. The new tractor with its ability to dig out covering material, will be a great asset when the new tip starts at Cherry Orchard. The Whitemoor Tip will probably only provide tipping for another nine months, so it is essential that an early start be made on the entrance road works leading to the new tip at Cherry Orchard.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Twelve new premises were registered making a total of 172 premises on the register. Up to the end of 1966, 140 premises had received a general inspection. It was only possible to carry out 24 general inspections during the year and 57 other visits.

Progress was slow and this could be attributed to pressure of other duties in the department and insufficient staff to cope with the increasing amount of work.

Of the premises where re-inspections were made, it was pleasing to note that owners had co-operated well to bring their premises up to the required standard and in no case was Statutory action necessary.

No accidents were reported during the year and this indeed is a pleasant reflection on the high standards of safety, which undoubtedly prevail in office and shop premises in the town.

The following tables give details of premises to which the Act applies, the number of persons employed in such premises and action taken during the year.

APPENDIX I

(para. 1)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Minister of Labour by local authorities and the London County Council under section 60

TABLE A—REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered 1/1/66 - 31/12/66.

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	7	38	8
Retail shops	4	117	13
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	4	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	11	—
Fuel storage depots ...	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	12	172	24

TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS

TO REGISTERED PREMISES = 57

TABLE C—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	243
Retail shops	450
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30
Catering establishments open to the public	106
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	37
TOTAL	866
Total Males ...	353
Total Females ...	513

TABLE D—EXEMPTION—NIL RETURN

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS—NIL RETURN

TABLE F—INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	2
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	—

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	36	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	55	41	—	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...					
TOTAL ...	2	2	—	1	—

No out-workers were recorded in the list required by Section 133 (i) (c), Part VIII of the Act.

Pest Control

Your new Rodent Operator Mr. C. Hayward commenced his duties in February. He is both young and conscientious and has quickly adapted himself to the variety of duties he has been called upon to undertake. He performed these duties most thoroughly and efficiently.

In addition to his rodent control work, he dealt with virtually all disinfection and disinfestation work, assisted with drainage investigations and any odd jobs which arose from time to time. In view of the diversity of his duties, the time might now be opportune to designate him General Assistant instead of Rodent Operative.

The following shows a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

<i>Rodent Control</i>							
Number of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
Total number of visits made for eradication of rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057
<i>Flying and Crawling Insects</i>							
Number of wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Number of premises treated for flies, ants, cock-roaches and other insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

The tip received very frequent attention and infestations of rats and flies were quickly dealt with.

A large type pressure spray and a quantity of insecticide tip dressing were purchased during the summer for use primarily on the tip. The residual effect of the insecticide quickly prevented flies breeding, by destruction of their eggs and larvae. At the height of the summer it was necessary to spray the tip surface twice each day.

May I, in passing, pay tribute to the late Mr. A. M. Cowley who, as your rodent operative, before his untimely death in February, did valuable work in the Department. Whilst I never knew Mr. Cowley, his efforts in the past have done much to provide a foundation on which to build and organise an efficient pest destruction service for the Council.

Noise Abatement

Three contraventions of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 were brought to the notice of the department during, 1966 and in all cases a statutory nuisance was found to exist. Readings were obtained with the sound level meter and problems discussed with the persons responsible. Certain recommendations were made.

As a result of this action by your Inspectors, the Nuisances were abated without resort to Statutory Action.

TABLE I.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1966.

	Inspections and observations made	Notices served and complied with			
		In-formal	In-formal abated	Formal	Formal abated
GENERAL SANITATION.	Water Supply	43	—	—	—
	Drainage	116	26	26	—
	Stables and Piggeries	8	1	1	—
	Fried Fish Shops	21	4	4	—
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	6	—	—	—
	Factories	37	4	4	—
	Workplaces	—	—	—	—
	Bakehouses	22	5	5	—
	Public Conveniences	—	—	—	—
	Theatres and Places of Entertainment	—	—	—	—
	Refuse Collection	1027	69	69	—
	Refuse Disposal	235	—	—	—
	Rats and Mice	1057	12	12	—
	Miscellaneous	198	—	—	—
	Knackers Yard	—	—	—	—
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	82	22	13	—
HOUSING.	UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:				
	No. of houses inspected ...	108	18	10	1
	Visits paid to above houses	127	—	—	—
	UNDER HOUSING ACTS:				
	No. of houses inspected ...	329	25	25	—
	Visits paid to above houses	496	—	—	—
	UNDER RENT ACT, 1957:				
	No. of houses inspected ...	—	—	—	—
	Visits paid to above houses	—	—	—	—
	VERMINOUS PREMISES:				
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION. I.D.P.	No. of houses inspected ...	4	—	—	—
	Visits paid to above houses	14	—	—	—
	Applicants for Council Houses	—	—	—	—
	Inquiries in cases of I.D. ...	4	—	—	—
	Visits re Disinfection	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	15	—	—	—
	INSPECTION OF MEAT:				
	Visits to Slaughterhouses ...	672	2	2	—
	VISITS TO:				
	Butchers	18	—	—	—
	Fishmongers and Poulterers ...	17	3	3	—
	Grocers	74	3	3	—
	Greengrocers and Fruiterers ...	10	1	1	—
	Dairies and Milkshops	2	—	—	—
	Ice-cream Premises	61	—	—	—
	Restaurants	19	5	5	—
	Public Houses	4	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous Food visits ...	95	—	—	—
		4921	200	183	1

Quantity of Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered 1,364lbs.

Quantity of Unsound Meat Condemned 8,055lbs.

Seizure of Unsound Food —

Samples of Ice-cream taken for Examination —

Samples of Well Water taken for Examination —

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Houses disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease —

Schools disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease —

Lots of Bedding steam disinfected or destroyed —

Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things —

Convictions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things... .. —

Prosecutions for failure to notify existence of Notifiable Disease —

Convictions for failure to notify existence of Notifiable Disease —

C. H. WRIGHT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1966
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Nett		Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Crude Rate.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	12,630	228	18.0	—	—	101	8.0
1958	13,020	199	15.3	3	15.0	120	9.2
1959	13,430	214	15.9	5	23.4	116	8.6
1960	14,250	238	16.7	3	12.6	135	9.5
1961	14,490	284	19.6	1	3.5	145	10.0
1962	15,330	259	17.2	3	10.6	161	10.6
1963	16,410	314	19.1	1	3.2	129	7.7
1964	17,480	365	20.9	3	12.2	164	9.4
1965	19,040	352	18.5	3	8.5	128	6.7
1966	19,950	366	18.4	6	16.4	149	7.5

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1966

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth rate, Death rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1966.

(Provisional Figures)

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	17.7	15.4	11.7	19.0

TABLE III.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1966.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plague ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhus Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	507	7	292	203	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Food Poisoning ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	511	7	293	203	5	2	1	—	—

TABLE IV.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	1	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	3	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	5
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	1	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	6	13
18 Coronary disease, angina	30	15
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	2
20 Other heart disease	6	12
21 Other circulatory disease	3	4
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	3	1
24 Bronchitis	1	—
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	—	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	1	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	6
33 Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
34 All other accidents	2	3
35 Suicide	1	—
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	80	69

